

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bare head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies. Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an outdoor event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for themselves in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate

occupied. On the floor of the chamber many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Washington.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

New Insight Into Our Life. It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have lately looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Human Cost Not Counted. But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorned to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaken and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for

itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Chief Items in Program. We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of trade and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be under the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Matters of Justice. Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the heart of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR JUSTICE ONLY

His Inaugural Address Calls on All Honest Men to Aid in His Task.

WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY

New Chief Executive Says Change of Government Means the Nation is Using Democratic Party for Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4.—Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to correct the evils that have been allowed to grow up in our national life, President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

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BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN CONDENSED FORM.

WORLD'S NEWS EPITOMIZED

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest From All Parts of World.

Southern.

If Clinton M. Roczkowski, the two and a half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. M. Roczkowski, of Albany, Ga., recovers from frightful burns, it will be because his sister, six years old, had presence of mind to dash several pailfuls of water which she drew from a hydrant, over the little fellow's burning garments.

Policeman John Gibby was shot and killed at Cornelia, Ga., by two tramps whom he had put under arrest. The two tramps, who were negroes, were lynched. Many women and children were present at the lynching.

Both the army and navy recruiting stations in Atlanta are experiencing record enlistments. The army station has enlisted something over sixty men for one month and the navy twenty-eight men.

Giles W. Farris, Oklahoma state printer, was impeached by the Oklahoma senate on charges of forgery and the approval of illegal claims.

O. V. Sisson, a well known farmer of the vicinity of Talladega, Ala., was fatally injured when an old ex-fire horse with which he was plowing heard a fire alarm and suddenly dashed away in answer to the old call. The horse was formerly connected with the local fire department and was accustomed to gallop off with his mates at the sound of the alarm.

Another was added to the list of antarctic tragedies by the news received at Sydney, N. S. W., of the death of two members of the expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson. The party left Tasmania in 1911 accompanied by a large body of scientific men, to explore thoroughly the regions around the southern magnetic pole. Once again the British flag is affected by the loss of a brilliant officer, Lieut. D. E. S. Ninnin of the famous Royal Fusiliers' regiment. Switzerland has suffered a severe loss in the death of Doctor Merz, a prominent scientist and sportsman.

General

On July 1, next, the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post service.

Fire destroyed the Dewel hotel at Thirteenth and Farnam streets, in Omaha, Neb. At least a score and possibly more of persons lost their lives.

For half an hour after he had killed George E. Marsh, an aged manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., William Dorr drove up and down the Lynn boulevard with the body propped up beside him in the single seat of his "runabout." The state alleges that Marsh was murdered by the defendant might profit indirectly through a trust fund which he thought would go to his aunt.

The flight of Ernesto Madero and Francisco Madero, uncle and father of the late president, became known in Mexico City. Ernest Madero had attempted to induce the troops to join in a new revolt and orders had been issued for his arrest. The Maderos reached Vera Cruz and went on board a Cuban boat.

Robert S. Vessey, former governor of South Dakota, in a church address at Chicago, predicted that the entire West would give suffrage to women within a few years.

Hundreds of inhabitants of the province of Fu Kien, China, have been killed while offering armed resistance to the government troops engaged in destroying poppy plants. In many districts of China the people have recognized the government's stern purpose and have themselves rooted upon the poppies.

Emilio Madero, a brother of the late president, has been shot and killed near Monterey, according to information received here. With an escort of 35 men, Madero, it is said, was attempting to join the rebels holding Nuevo Laredo, when he was overtaken by troops sent by General Trevino. The reports do not indicate whether Madero was killed in action or was executed.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, the old monitor Puritan, now at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard, will be stripped of all her fittings and prepared for use as a target. Built in 1876 the Puritan did good service during the Spanish war.

The widow of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the antarctic explorer, will henceforth be known as Lady Scott. King George bestowed on her the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a knight commander.

A number of counterfeit ten and twenty-dollar bills have made their appearance at Jacksonville, Fla.

Henry Langford Wilson, president of the Archaeological Institute of America and professor of Roman archaeology and epigraphy in Johns Hopkins university, died of pneumonia at Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FIFTH BOX CAR

The fifth box car loaded with a portion of the skeleton of an Atah lizard started from Jensen, Utah, for the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh. It is estimated that ten more carloads will be necessary before all the bones of the giant dinosaur, which is being excavated on the banks of the Green river, are assembled in Pittsburgh. The bones are quarried in blocks out of solid rock and the blocks cast for shipment. The skeleton measures 84 feet in length.

John Beal Sneed, a wealthy west Texas ranch owner, was declared not guilty of the murder of Al Boyce, Jr., at Amarillo, Texas, last September. Sneed shot Boyce to death on a downtown street in Amarillo at what was said to have been the first meeting of the two men after Boyce had eloped with Mrs. Sneed about a year before the killing. Al Boyce, Jr., was the second member of the Boyce family that Sneed had killed on account of developments following the elopement.

The new nickel of Indian head and buffalo design will be put into general circulation. Already the treasury department has received applications from banks for more than two million of the new coins.

Guyaquil, Ecuador, was violently shaken by a long earthquake. The tremor lasted about 70 seconds. The inhabitants rushed from their houses and the streets soon were thronged with panic-stricken men and women, many of them kneeling in prayer. There was no damage nor loss of life.

Governor Sulzer of New York has been informed of an alleged plot to assassinate him. The governor related that a man with head swathed in bandages called at the executive chamber and was referred to Owen L. Potter, his legal assistant. To Mr. Potter the man, whose name the governor would not divulge, said that while in an abandoned elder mill he had overheard two men discussing a plot to kill the governor. When the conspirators learned of the presence of the governor's informant, they assaulted and robbed him.

The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the senate over the president's veto. There was only a short debate.

The rejoinder of the British government to the last American note regarding the Panama canal zone tolls question was delivered to Secretary Knox by Ambassador Bryce. Though naturally of great interest to Secretary Knox, he will make no effort to consider it, but will allow the negotiations on the American side to be continued by his successor office.

The new president has made his position plain lately to several Democratic senators. He has made known to Democratic senate leaders most closely in his confidence that he favors the passage of Senator Root's amendment to the Panama canal bill to repeal the provision exempting all American coastwise ships from payment of tolls.

The bill to create a department of labor with a cabinet officer at its head passed the senate after less than an hour's consideration. The measure had previously passed the house, but amendments in the senate will require its perfection in conference. One amendment would put the new children's bureau under the direction of the secretary of labor.

President Taft sent to congress his much-discussed "budget" message. He recommended the adoption of a budget system of relating proposed expenditures to expected revenues and declared that congress would be greatly benefited by having before it such a statement before it began the annual grind upon appropriation bills. The United States, he says, is the only great nation in the world which did not use the budget system and in consequence it "may be said to be without plan or program." He indicated that owing to the late day at which he was able to transmit his message he expected little legislation on the topic from the present congress.

In a special message to congress, President Taft urgently recommended immediate appropriation of \$250,000 for the first annual payment to Panama under the terms of the treaty by which Panama gave to the United States permission to build the Panama canal. The treaty provided that in addition to \$10,000,000 in gold paid for the canal zone in annual sum of \$250,000 was to be paid as long as the treaty existed, beginning nine years after ratification of the treaty. The first payment is due February 26.

The bill to prevent Washington hotels and taxicabs from "boosting" the rates during inauguration came up in the house and was ushered by a sharp fight to get a quorum. Finally the house passed the bill, carrying a penalty of \$25 fine, revocation of license and requiring an offending hotel or restauranter to furnish free board to complainants while prosecuting cases.

The government might have gained thirty-six million dollars in the last twenty-six years had it collected interest on all its deposits and what it might have deposited in banks and still retained a working balance of thirty-five million dollars in the treasury, according to the conclusion of a report of the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department. The committee recommended that the ways and means committee or the banking and currency committee report a law compelling deposit of excess government funds at interest under a competitive bidding system.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO U.S.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION CUTS SHORT DISCUSSION OF CANAL SUBJECT.

NOTE COMES FROM BRYCE

The Ambassador Asserts That The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Holds Until The Tolls Have Actually Been Levied.—Note a Set of Observations

Washington.—Great Britain's final word to the Taft Administration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, made public insisted that a case of settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen but that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the state department to an answer reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument.

This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce.

The note follows in part: "His Majesty's Government is unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the seventeenth to the United States Charge D'Affaires at London, regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between His Majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest and all that has been done so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by His Majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken."

People of Nicaragua Tired of War. New Orleans.—"In Nicaragua the people are tired of war and strife. They want peace and the opportunity to improve their condition and develop their country," according to General Juan Jose Estrada, former president of Nicaragua, who was in New Orleans en route to New York. General Estrada added that he did not believe there would be any more revolutions in his country and thought that the enmity to president Diaz would be overcome "when the people in Nicaragua realize that it is against their own good to instill anti-American feeling."

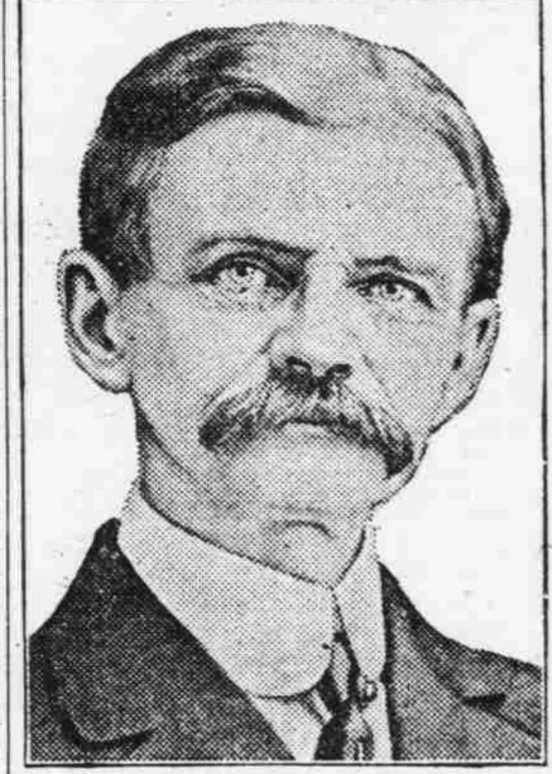
Killed Trying to Avert Wreck. Danville, Va.—William M. Poteat, white, married, aged 43, was struck by a southbound passenger train near this city while trying to remove a hand car from the track to avert a wreck. Negro hands jumped from the car but Poteat was killed trying to remove it from the rails.

General Orozco Wants Peace. El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., the commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, heretofore silent regarding his stand in the Mexican dilemma, declared at his camp near Ahumada that he desired to arrange peace by negotiations.

Turks and Greeks in Savage Fight. Athens, Greece.—A detachment of 300 Turkish infantrymen fought for six hours against a body of Greek troops near Janina and surrendered only after 112 Turks had been killed, including eight officers.

Webb Bill Becomes Law Despite Taft. Washington.—By a vote of 244 to 95 the house repassed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The senate passed it over the veto and the bill now becomes law. Only one other time in the last 15 years has Congress overridden a president's veto. This was when the Rainey River dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval. President Taft based his veto upon the ground that the bill was unconstitutional.

Colombia Rejects Proposal. Washington.—In a message, reviewing the controversy with Colombia, President Taft transmitted to the senate a report which declared Colombia's flat rejection of preliminary settlement proposals by the United States have closed the door to further overtures on the part of the United States. The report suggested that a hope prevalent in Colombia that the incoming Democratic administration would agree to a settlement on more liberal terms, was responsible for Colombia's attitude.



Vice-President-elect Marshall.

tor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and thereafter the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson. The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.



President Woodrow Wilson.

section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol. President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In. The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was